

MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 8, 1868.

The Mule Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian, of the 21st inst., says: "W. H. Crosswhite returned yesterday from Mississippi, where he spent the greater part of the past winter. He took down 67 head, some ten or twelve of them horses. He reports that he found on his arrival the lowest market he ever saw; but by holding on and working hard he sold out at a small profit. Mr. Crosswhite is enthusiastic in his praise of the Mississippians. He says that they deserve the highest encomiums for the heroic endurance they display under the indignities heaped upon them. No men ever worked harder or more faithfully to pay their debts. Some rode night and day, and pained, pledged and sold everything available, to get money to pay for stock which they had bought on credit. The negroes are working better than before, and would cause no trouble if they were not interfered with by the soldiers and Bureau. He thinks many of them will vote with the Conservatives if they are not frightened away from the polls by Radical emissaries. They have learned the difference between a Southern man and a Yankee—the former will give them a quarter, and the latter will not rest till he swindles them out of it. The planters will put in a great deal more corn than usual this season, and less cotton. They believe that the recent rise in cotton is only a trick of the speculators to induce them to plant more. When Mr. C. left, good mules would have brought a good price."

Mr. E. D. Baxter returned yesterday from New Orleans, where he has been for some time. He had disposed of some three hundred head, partly on commission, losing a little on some lots and making on others. On the average he did tolerably well. He brought back his two magnificent mules, eighteen hands high, probably the finest specimens of that class of stock in Kentucky. He had sold them in New Orleans for \$8,000, but one of them was taken sick and he took them back. He has taken \$150 worth of premiums with him in Louisiana. They are really wonders in size, form, muscular development, and activity. Mr. Baxter was in the Bayou Foulke country a short time, and reports a better aspect of affairs in that section. He says that the planters are devoting their attention to grain raising more than to other crops. They are planting corn largely. Mr. B. traded a pair of mules for a bear, which he brought up with him, and he has taken him out to the neighborhood of Flat Rock.

McClintock and Bowden shipped 46 head yesterday to Pennsylvania, and will start another lot next week. These are said to be as fine droves as ever left this country. Aleck McClintock says the home market is improving somewhat, and prices are better for good stock.

Wm. Talbot, son of Esquire John Talbot, has returned from North Carolina. He had a good drive, and by hard work managed to sell out at tolerable prices for cash.

W. B. Ford of Clark, has returned from Mississippi. He sold out after much effort at \$124 to \$180 and got his money. Mr. Ford says that if the planters do no better this year than last, they will starve. Bacon hams are worth 25 cents per lb., and other things in proportion. Sweet potatoes are the cheapest articles of food in that section. The soil and climate of the South are admirably adapted to the culture of sweet potatoes, and we have no doubt that they will be found profitable not only for home economy, but also as a money crop.

Prompt Payment—Benefit of Life Insurance.—Very recently, Captain John S. Davis, jr., of New Albany, who was a gallant soldier in the recent war, and a most estimable gentleman, deceased. Fully aware of the uncertainties of life, he had been wise enough to secure a policy in that admirably conducted institution, the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. No sooner had the secretary, Judge L. T. Thustein, heard of the death than he promptly forwarded the sum of five thousand dollars to Mrs. Davis. This is characteristic of the liberal and energetic management of this institution, which is controlled entirely by our own citizens, and is peculiarly worthy of their support. Eventually it must amply repay every one who invests in its policies.

We enjoin the receipt of Mrs. Davis, as well as the testimonial of Hon. John S. Davis, jr., of New Albany, who is one of the most prominent lawyers and influential citizens in Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, IND.,
March 23rd, 1868.
Received of L. T. Thustein, Secretary of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, by the hands of Wm. W. Davis, General Agent, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) the amount for my deceased husband, John S. Davis, jr., was insured in said company.
Belle R. Davis.

NEW ALBANY, IND.,
March 23rd, 1868.
I most cheerfully recommend the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky to the public. I know most of the directors and officers of the company, and know them to be honest and honorable, and men of large means. The conduct of the company toward the wife of my son, Captain John S. Davis, jr., was indeed all that I could ask. Those who wish to insure in a good, safe company cannot do better than go to the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose principal office is at Louisville.

JOHN S. DAVIS.
We clip the above from the Louisville Democrat of a recent date. This is the second loss of \$5,000 which the company has promptly met within the last few months. It gives us pleasure to add our recommendation to that of the writer of the above note. We enjoy a personal acquaintance with most of the gentlemen who are officers and directors in the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisville, and we know them to be men of the highest standing for integrity, and possessed of ample means. It is a safe and reliable company, and is managed with consummate prudence. We recommend it to those desiring to take out policies. George B. Gill is the local agent for this city and county, and will take pleasure in taking applications and attending to any business for the company.

[For the Maysville Eagle.]
Tribute of Respect.—At a called meeting of the Ciceronean Society, of Augusta College, Ky., March 16th, 1868, a committee consisting of Lucien Hall, Byron H. Dyson, and George W. Bradford, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Having received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Thomas Gaines, a member of this Society, by the explosion of the steamer Magnolia, on the 18th, inst., therefore,
Resolved, That in him we have lost a most useful, zealous, distinguished, and cherished member.
Resolved, That his church, his college, and his country have lost a noble and gifted youth, who, moral in character, gentle in disposition, quiet in demeanor, courteous in manners, dignified in deportment, generous in friendship, strong in intellect, and eloquent in debate, combined talents and virtues which promised in the world a career of great usefulness and high distinction.

Resolved. That we extend our warmest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our beloved brother, with the assurance that with them we must lament his early loss, whilst we deem it our duty to bow in humble submission to the dispensation of an overruling Providence.

Resolved. That as a manifestation of our respect, esteem, and grief, we will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased; and also to the Maysville Eagle and Western Recorder, with a request for their publication.
SCOTTY H. BAXTER, Pres.
J. ROBERT MASON, Sec'y.

Insurance.—We call attention to the *Exposé* made by the *Anna Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Connecticut, in January, 1868. The total assets of the Company are \$1,833,549, which consists of cash, real estate, loans on mortgages, bonds and stocks, all the investments being in the best securities. The total liabilities are \$465,248. This shows that the assets are more than \$4,000,000 greater than the debts of the Company. The *Anna* has had an existence for many years, during which it has paid on losses the sum of \$23,000,000. It has been truly tried in the ordeal of fire and it has come out unscathed. We have never known the *Anna* to resist the payment of a just claim, and the agent in this city, Mr. Jos. E. Bodrick, is particularly careful that all losses on policies issued by him are paid with the utmost promptness. Mr. Bodrick has opened an office over Mr. Cooper's tin store, where he may be found during business hours, ready to give any information desired. The people could not insure in a safer company. The Company could not have found a better agent.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Agricultural Society for Mason and Broken counties, was held on the 4th day of April 1868, at which time the following officers were chosen for the year:

President—J. Taylor Bradford.
Vice Presidents—Jas. B. Claybrook, Wm. Dougherty, W. W. Baldwin.
Secretary—Jas. A. Kackley.
Treasurer—Jas. C. Savage.

DIRECTORS FOR MASON COUNTY:
H. Smoot, S. Forman,
J. E. French, E. Lloyd,
J. Mennen, M. Worthington,
T. Pollock, B. D. Owens.

FOR BROKEN COUNTY:
Col. L. J. Bradford, Dr. A. H. Pollock,
Dr. C. S. Savage, Judge Jno. H. Bonde,
H. T. Lloyd, Jas. M. Browning,
A. J. Markley.

The next annual exhibition will commence on the 15th day of September next.

A Good Grist Mill is an institution in a neighborhood or town. Such a one is now in operation at Maysville, and is owned by Messrs. Cliff, Browning & Palmer, under the skillful direction of our friend Alf. Browning. This mill turns out a beautiful article of corn meal at the rate of 10 bushels every 15 minutes, or 400 bushels from sun to sun, which the handy housewife finds no difficulty in making into most palatable batter and Johnny cakes.

A Card.—Important considerations induce me to withdraw from the contest for the Circuit Clerkship; and in doing so I tender my acknowledgments to those of my friends who have favored my claims—believing that they will understand and appreciate the motives that induce me to withdraw.

HEBERT PERMAN.
Maysville, Ky., April 7, 1868.

Penny Wise and a Pound Foolish was the man who bit off his nose to spite his face; but not so with the man who bought a dozen bottles of J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor, and cured his whole family of Scrofula. For sale by J. J. Wood.

Good Results are always noticed in the use of *White Pine Compound*. Try it for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Kidneys, and see if it is not so. For sale by J. J. Wood.

Dry Goods.—We sell special attention to the advertisement of McDougle & Brother, in another column. Their selection of goods comprises the most beautiful and best articles in the dry goods line. They are polite and accommodating to customers, and have made many friends by their urbanity. Their reputation for fair dealing is unimpeachable. Go to them for your spring purchases.

Proceedings of the Democratic District Convention.

According to previous notice the Delegates from the various counties of this Judicial District met in Democratic Convention, at the Court House, in the city of Maysville, on Saturday, April 4th, 1868, for the nomination of candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney.

The Convention was called to order by Judge E. C. Phister, and on his motion Hon. W. C. Ireland, of Greenup county, was elected President. On motion of Judge E. Whitaker, the following delegates were elected Secretaries: L. A. Welch, of Fleming; Dr. James Shackleford, of Mason; Judge James Holladay, of Nicholas; and W. W. Agnew, of Lewis.

On motion, James W. Johnson, of Rowan, was elected one of the Secretaries.

The following delegates were reported from the several counties and appeared in the Convention:

FLEMING.—J. A. Welch, A. E. Cole, Dennis H. Chase, M. Fleming, Geo. M. Cygand, S. Shackleford, James H. Russell, M. M. Collins, Archibald Prather, Ammon Jones, John Blair, James T. O'Bannon, Benjamin Harn, Geo. W. Bishop, David Adams, Dennis Burns, Marshall McCann, James Hall, Jerry Story, Marion Markwell, Wm. Graham, E. W. Markwell, F. R. Davis and H. Jones.

GREENUP.—W. C. Ireland, Geo. E. Roe, James Bryan, Jeremiah Davidson, Jesse Corum, C. Kirtley, James Bagby, George Wurts and A. L. Reid.

LEWIS.—J. R. Garland, S. B. Pugh, Samuel C. West, F. M. Woods, John Drennon, J. P. McAndrews, James Stout, W. C. Halbert, John Armstrong, Thomas M. Fry, John Lovel, John Fry, W. S. Rand, Geo. T. Halbert, W. W. Agnew, John P. Ross, Halbert Teager, and John B. Bradley.

MASON.—H. T. Pearce, Richard D. Wilson, Geo. Garrison, P. B. Vanden, Dr. Jas. Shackleford, Jas. H. Hall, E. C. Phister, John A. Keith, H. H. Long, E. Whitaker, W. L. Pearce, C. J. Fox, P. S. Anderson, Andrew Jennings, E. Loyd, W. T. Salles, Jno. Mennen, Dr. H. C. Morgan, Thos. Dowling, Benj. Kirk, T. W. Bladsoe, Abner Hord, Peter Lashbrook, J. H. Rice, W. D. Coryell, Dr. R. L. Cooper, David White, Smith Prather, William Forman, W. W. Hobb, Dr. A. H. Wall, T. W. Wheatley, John Collins and John T. Smull.

NICHOLAS.—Judge Jas. H. Holladay, B. B. Kiddoo, Robert Sims, Thos. Kennedy, T. J. Glenn, E. M. Ewing, Richard Perry and E. H. Perry.

ROWAN.—Jas. W. Johnson.

On motion of Judge Jas. H. Holladay, of Nicholas, the basis of representation in the Convention was fixed at one vote for every one hundred votes cast for Helm at the last August election, and one for every fraction over fifty.

On motion of C. M. Fleming, of Fleming, the vote fixing the foregoing basis was reconsidered and he proposed a substitute that it should be one for every fifty votes cast for Helm, and one for every fraction over twenty-five, which was accepted by Judge Holladay, and the same was adopted by the Convention.

The Secretaries then announced that, according to the basis fixed by the Convention, Fleming county, having cast 1184 votes for Helm, was entitled to 24 votes; Greenup, having cast 612 votes for Helm, was entitled to 13 votes; Lewis, having cast 744 votes for Helm, was entitled to 15 votes; Mason, having cast 1711 votes for Helm, was entitled to 34 votes; Nicholas, having cast 895 votes for Helm, was entitled to 18 votes; and Rowan, having cast 153 votes for Helm, was entitled to 3 votes—total 107—and that 54 votes would be necessary to a choice, which was accepted and ratified by the Convention.

The President then announced that nominations for candidates for Circuit Judge were in order.

Chas. M. Fleming nominated Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Mason.

There being no other nomination, on motion of Judge E. Whitaker, the nomination of Hon. R. H. Stanton was made unanimous and he was declared the candidate by acclamation. The announcement was received with great applause.

Col. W. S. Rand, of Lewis, moved that the President appoint a committee of three to wait upon Mr. Stanton and inform him of his nomination and request his attendance in the Convention, which was adopted; and Col. Rand, C. Kirtley, and Judge Holladay were appointed the committee. They retired and, in a short time, returned accompanied by Col. Stanton, who, on being introduced to the Convention, expressed his thanks for the honor of the nomination, and delivered some appropriate and impressive remarks.

Nominations of candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney being next in order, Jas. H. Holladay, of Nicholas, nominated Geo. T. Halbert, of Lewis county; Jesse Corum, of Greenup, nominated Geo. E. Roe, of Greenup county; L. B. Welch, of Fleming, nominated Col. L. B. Cox, of Fleming county; and nominated D. K. Weis, of Fleming county.

The ballot, being taken, resulted as follows:

	Halbert.	Roe.	Weis.	Cox.
Fleming.....	24	00	24	14
Greenup.....	00	13	00	00
Lewis.....	15	00	00	00
Mason.....	16	19	4	4
Nicholas.....	18	00	00	00
Rowan.....	00	00	3	00
	51	23	28	18

No one having received a majority of votes a second ballot was ordered, when Mr. Welch withdrew the name of Col. L. B. Cox.

The second ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

	Halbert.	Roe.	Weis.
Fleming.....	25	00	24
Greenup.....	00	00	13
Lewis.....	15	00	00
Mason.....	24	8	0
Nicholas.....	18	00	0
Rowan.....	00	00	3
	59	8	39

On motion of George E. Roe, the nomination of George T. Halbert was made unanimous.

In response to a call, Mr. Halbert appeared and thanked the Convention for the nomination and accepted it in a few spirit-stirring remarks.

Mr. Roe and Capt. Weis responded to calls from the Convention, gracefully thanked the delegates for the vote they had received, and eloquently urged the support of the nominee and the election of the ticket.

Col. Cox was sick and not able to attend the Convention.

Judge E. C. Phister offered the following resolution and advocated its unanimous adoption, in a few appropriate remarks, which were received with applause by the Convention, and the resolution, on motion of Judge Whitaker was unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That we take pleasure in tendering our thanks to Hon. L. W. Andrews, Judge of this Circuit, for the industry, ability and conscientious fidelity with which he has performed the duties of his position, and especially for the devotion manifested by him and his whole team to the principles of the Constitution and the personal liberty and all the rights of the citizen.

Judge Phister offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the delegates to this Convention, representing six counties of the first Appellate District, express their continued confidence in Hon. B. J. Pease, and recommend him for re-election as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, with the hope, as his distinguished competitor has withdrawn, that the like manifestation of confidence, given from all parts of the District, may obviate the necessity of a Convention for the selection of a candidate and suggest him as the choice of the Democracy of the District by acclamation.

On motion the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers in the District, and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

W. W. Baldwin offered the following resolution, which being put to the vote of the Convention, by one of the Secretaries, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to its distinguished President, for the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

The President, W. C. Ireland, in response to the resolution, expressed his grateful appreciation of the honor conferred on him and in the course of his eloquent remarks, which were warmly applauded by the Convention, stated that he had not until recently, acted with the

Democracy, having been a member of the Whig party and of the Conservative Union party—but that he had never been a Radical as now firmly believed that the only hope for the preservation of our Constitution and of free institutions in this country was in the success of the Democratic party and its principles which he should heartily and zealously support.

Great cordiality and harmony prevailed in the Convention, and it adjourned in good feeling and with enthusiastic expressions of confidence in the candidates, and in their triumphant election.

L. A. WELCH,
J. SHACKLEFORD,
J. W. JOHNSON,
W. W. AGNEW,
J. H. HOLLADAY,
Secretaries.

The Opinion of a Republican Attorney General.

Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, (Republican.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1868.

If the President is impeached it must be on the pretext of the violation of civil tenure act. Upon all other counts of the indictment against him, he was acquitted, when, at a very early stage of the present session, the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, voted down the resolution of impeachment. Since that time no possible new ground of impeachment has been found, except the removal of Stanton. Granting the action of the President in the Stanton case to be a violation of the civil tenure act—though it is very easy to prove that it is not—very important question involved in the determination in Mr. Johnson's guilt or innocence is whether the President is bound to execute a law which he believes to be unconstitutional. Upon this the opinion of General Jackson is well known, backed as it is by official acts which left no doubt on the subject. Never, until the present day, was the doctrine of Congressional supremacy, and Executive subordination preached by any political party, still less enforced with such a penalty as is now threatened against Mr. Johnson. Republican politicians and newspapers have recently joined in a chorus on this subject, which, however, shows nothing so much as how little they know, either of the theory or practice of the Government in the matter.

To-day I dug up from the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau a document which ought to have some weight in determining this important question, and which has not yet seen the light of print. It is the legal opinion of a gentleman who ought to be received as good Republican authority, ex-Army General Speed. It is not doing injustice to Gen. Logan, Gen. Schenck, Mr. Bingham, or any of the Congressional lights on the subject of impeachment, to say that Mr. Speed knows quite as much law as any of them. Congress in 1865 passed a law vesting the power of appointing assistant assessors in the district assessors. Mr. Speed is asked whether this provision is constitutional; and if not, whether it should be considered void by the President, or whether he should act in the belief that it is unconstitutional, disregard it. I submit the material portion of the opinion:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 25, 65.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.—I have duly considered the important and interesting question suggested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, touching the recent legislation of Congress with reference to the office of assistant assessors of internal revenue, and which you have submitted to me for my opinion. The question may be thus stated:

1. Whether the provisions of the act of March 3, 1865, vesting the appointment of assistant assessors in the assessors of the respective assessment districts is unconstitutional?

2. If it be unconstitutional, in whom is the power of appointment of assistant assessors by law vested?

3. If the President is, by law, vested with that power, should he exercise it against the express provision of the act of Congress, before any judicial determination has been had of the two preceding questions?

The first section of the act of March 3, 1865, provides that, within each assessment district, the assessors shall choose one of their number, shall appoint, with the approval of the said commissioner, one or more assistant assessors, who shall be resident in such assessment district.

The question suggested by this enactment is, whether it was constitutionally proper for Congress to confer on the assessors the power of appointing their assistants. The Constitution provides: Sec. 2, Art. 2, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, &c., and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not hereafter provided for; and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

This is the constitutional provision which the act of 1865 may be supposed to infringe. Manifestly the statute is in violation of the constitutional provision, if the assistant assessors are, within the meaning of the Constitution, officers.

[The Attorney General proceeds to argue to show that according to the highest authority the assistant assessors are officers of the United States.]

I am of opinion, therefore, that the provision of the act of 1865, to which I have referred, vesting the power of appointing assistant assessors in the respective assessors, is clearly unconstitutional.

[The following paragraph puts the question as if it were the very case of Stanton and the office tenure act; and the succeeding paragraph responds as if the President's counsel had put it in his answer to the impeaching Senate. Look at it—Ed. Int.]

The third and last question on which you have desired an expression of my opinion is, whether it is the duty of the President to exercise the power of appointment in the case of these inferior officers, in the face of the provisions of the act of 1865, distinctly declaring the will of Congress that he should not appoint them, and directly against that expression of the will of the legislature, and especially before any judicial determination has been had of the first two questions to which I have directed my attention.

If the President should be of opinion, on the foregoing reasoning, that he possesses the power, constitutionally, to make appointments to the office of assistant assessor, I think that it is clearly his duty to exercise that power. The question of his constitutional authority in the case presented depends upon the view that the President may take of the unconstitutionality of the existing legislation on the subject of that office. If he fully concurs in the view I have taken of the question, there is no escape from the conclusion that he alone can lawfully fill the office. It is his duty to do all that he lawfully possesses to do when the occasion requires an exercise of authority, in the face of a law which is equally void.

To do less would be to abdicate his high office. The Constitution is the supreme law—a law superior and paramount to any other. If any law be repugnant to the Constitution, it is void; in other words it is no law. It is the peculiar province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is in particular cases. But before such cases arise, and in the absence of the authorities of the judicial department, it is the duty of the executive department to uphold the law as he understands it.

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ment of the President, and the other by appointment of the assessor, the question would then be peculiarly one for judicial determination—whether or not, and which of such persons was entitled to receive the office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

It seems to me that the above opinions of a man whom the Radical press has been accustomed to speak of as an "eminent jurist" ought to settle the question that the President had a right to violate the tenure of office act if he believed it to be unconstitutional, and leave it to the courts to settle the issue arising between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

The President, it may be remarked, acted upon the advice of his Attorney General, as just quoted, and disregarded the law of March 3, 1865, so far as to exercise the power of appointing assistant assessors, and taking it out of the hands of district assessors, where the law had placed it. Now, the question is, why he wasn't impeached for that. The only answer is, that up to that time he hadn't turned out any Republican postmasters.

MACC.

STATE NEWS.

SHOOTING AT KESSE.—On Saturday afternoon at Kesee, Jessamine county, a difficulty occurred, in which a young man named Taylor was shot with both gun and pistol and stabbed with a cheese knife. Capt. Hawkins was severely shot in the side and his brother struck in the face with a pistol. Some time ago Mr. Taylor and Randolph Long had a difficulty, resulting in Long's being severely wounded.

On Saturday the parties met and provoked by some demonstration of Taylor's Long shot him with a gun loaded with buckshot, wounding him very seriously. The bystanders separated them; when Capt. Hawkins (Long's brother-in-law) and Taylor commenced firing each firing several times; Hawkins receiving a wound in the side and Taylor a slight wound in the shoulder. Taylor retreated, pursued by Mr. Hawkins (a brother of the Captain) armed with a cheese knife. A rough and tumble fight ensued, in which Hawkins was bruised in the face and Taylor somewhat hacked by the cheese knife. Taylor escaped gun, pistol and sheen knife without any very dangerous wounds.—*Bid.*

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. Samuel Cole seven miles from this city on the Newtown turnpike was totally destroyed by the fire on Sunday night last about one o'clock. Everything was lost with the exception of a few pieces of furniture. The loss estimated at \$7,000. The family escaped uninjured. It was the work of an incendiary.—*Ind.*

DIVISION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—In consequence of the differences which of late have separated the membership of the Presbyterian Church into two parties, the congregation at this place agreed upon and last week effected what is regarded as an equitable division of the property pertaining to the Paris Church. The Conservative wing comprises about two-thirds of the members, and the Radicals about one-third. The latter got the old church building on High street, the school house and the lot on which it stands, and \$1,500 in money; parsonage and the new house of worship on Pleasant street, this division is, we understand, based upon the relative numbers of the parties.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday about noon Mr. Edward Brown met his death in the following manner: He was engaged in painting the residence of Mrs. Wolley, on the corner of Market and Second streets, when the scaffold on which he was standing gave way and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of about 40 feet fracturing his skull so as to cause his death in a few minutes. He leaves a family to mourn his untimely loss.—*Lex. Adv.*

On last Saturday night, the residence belonging to Mr. Poindexter, on the road leading from this place to Oldville, occupied by Mr. English, was entirely destroyed by fire. We understand that nothing was saved, as the family barely escaped with their lives.—*Cynthiana News.*

